

DOCUMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATOR DETERMINATION

Interim Final 2/5/99

RCRA Corrective Action

Environmental Indicator (EI) RCRIS code (CA725)

Current Human Exposures Under Control

Facility Name: BWX Technologies, Inc. (BWXT) Mt. Athos Site
Facility Address: Route 726 Mt. Athos Road, Lynchburg, Va. 24505-0785
Facility EPA ID #: VAD 04 696 0449

1. Has **all** available relevant/significant information on known and reasonably suspected releases to soil, groundwater, surface water/sediments, and air, subject to RCRA Corrective Action (e.g., from Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU), Regulated Units (RU), and Areas of Concern (AOC)), been **considered** in this EI determination?

 X If yes - check here and continue with #2 below.

----- If no - re-evaluate existing data, or

----- if data are not available skip to #6 and enter "IN" (more information needed) status code.

BACKGROUND

Definition of Environmental Indicators (for the RCRA Corrective Action)

Environmental Indicators (EI) are measures being used by the RCRA Corrective Action program to go beyond programmatic activity measures (e.g., reports received and approved, etc.) to track changes in the quality of the environment. The two EI developed to-date indicate the quality of the environment in relation to current human exposures to contamination and the migration of contaminated groundwater. An EI for non-human (ecological) receptors is intended to be developed in the future.

Definition of "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI

A positive "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI determination ("YE" status code) indicates that there are no "unacceptable" human exposures to "contamination" (i.e., contaminants in concentrations in excess of appropriate risk-based levels) that can be reasonably expected under current land- and groundwater-use conditions (for all "contamination" subject to RCRA corrective action at or from the identified facility (i.e., site-wide)).

Relationship of EI to Final Remedies

While Final remedies remain the long-term objective of the RCRA Corrective Action program the EI are near-term objectives which are currently being used as Program measures for the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, GPRA). The "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI are for reasonably expected human exposures under current land- and groundwater-use conditions ONLY, and do not consider potential future land- or groundwater-use conditions or ecological receptors. The RCRA Corrective Action program's overall mission to protect human health and the environment requires that Final remedies address these issues (i.e., potential future human exposure scenarios, future land and groundwater uses, and ecological receptors).

Duration / Applicability of EI Determinations

EI Determinations status codes should remain in RCRIS national database ONLY as long as they remain true (i.e., RCRIS status codes must be changed when the regulatory authorities become aware of contrary information).

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2. Are groundwater, soil, surface water, sediments, or air **media** known or reasonably suspected to be **“contaminated”** above appropriately protective risk-based “levels” (applicable promulgated standards, as well as other appropriate standards, guidelines, guidance, or criteria) from releases subject to RCRA Corrective Action (from SWMUs, RUs or AOCs)?¹

| | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>?</u> | <u>Rationale / Key Contaminants</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|---|
| Groundwater | <u>X</u> | --- | --- | <u>Dissolved phase chlorinated solvents</u> |
| Air (indoors) ² | --- | --- | --- | |
| Surface Soil (e.g., <2 ft) | --- | --- | --- | |
| Surface Water | --- | --- | --- | |
| Sediment | --- | --- | --- | |
| Subsurf. Soil (e.g., >2 ft) | --- | --- | --- | |
| Air (outdoors) | --- | --- | --- | |

----- If no (for all media) - skip to #6, and enter “YE,” status code after providing or citing appropriate “levels,” and referencing sufficient supporting documentation demonstrating that these “levels” are not exceeded.

X If yes (for any media) - continue after identifying key contaminants in each “contaminated” medium, citing appropriate “levels” (or provide an explanation for the determination that the medium could pose an unacceptable risk), and referencing supporting documentation.

----- If unknown (for any media) - skip to #6 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s): A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) report for the Mt. Athos Site (BWXT, 1996) was approved by EPA Region III on September 13, 1996. Fourteen areas where known or potential releases of constituents may have occurred were investigated during the RFI. The study consisted of the evaluation of surface and subsurface soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater samples. Ambient air monitoring was also conducted in conjunction with the field investigation. Plant and animal tissue samples were collected in conjunction with an assessment of potential impacts to environmental receptors. The study identified three separate groundwater plumes containing dissolved phase chlorinated solvents. No free-phase solvents were encountered during the study.

¹ “Contamination” and “contaminated” describes media containing contaminants (in any form, NAPL and/or dissolved, vapors, or solids, that are subject to RCRA) in concentrations in excess of appropriately protective risk-based “levels” (for the media, that identify risks within the acceptable risk range).

² Recent evidence (from the Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment, and others) suggest that unacceptable indoor air concentrations are more common in structures above groundwater with volatile contaminants than previously believed. This is a rapidly developing field and reviewers are encouraged to look to the latest guidance for the appropriate methods and scale of demonstration necessary to be reasonably certain that indoor air (in structures located above (and adjacent to) groundwater with volatile contaminants) does not present unacceptable risks.

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Both human health and ecological risk assessments were conducted as part of the RFI to evaluate potential risk to receptors under plausible scenarios for both existing and future land use. No potential risks to human health or the environment were identified in either study. In addition, previous aquatic studies and water quality samples collected from the James River did not identify any adverse impacts to water quality or aquatic life in the river. These findings were further confirmed during an instream study of the James River conducted by BWXT between 1997 and 1998 (BWXT, 1999).

EPA approved the RFI with the stipulation that the established goals for cleanup of chlorinated solvents within all three identified groundwater plumes would be Federal Drinking Water MCLs for trichloroethene (TCE), tetrachloroethene (PCE), and vinyl chloride. An ongoing program of groundwater monitoring since 1987 has established that all three groundwater plumes are relatively stable and are not migrating. In addition, analytical data has confirmed that significant reductions in the concentrations of these compounds is occurring through natural processes.

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3. Are there **complete pathways** between “contamination” and human receptors such that exposures can be reasonably expected under the current (land- and groundwater-use) conditions?

Summary Exposure Pathway Evaluation Table

Potential **Human Receptors** (Under Current Conditions)

| <u>“Contaminated” Media</u> | <u>Residents</u> | <u>Workers</u> | <u>Day-Care</u> | <u>Construction</u> | <u>Trespassers</u> | <u>Recreation</u> | <u>Food</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Groundwater | No | No | No | No | na | na | No |
| Air (indoors) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Soil (surface, e.g., <2 ft) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Surface Water | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Sediment | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Soil (subsurface e.g., >2 ft) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Air (outdoors) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |

Instructions for **Summary Exposure Pathway Evaluation Table**:

1. Strike-out specific Media including Human Receptors’ spaces for Media which are not “contaminated”) as identified in #2 above.
2. enter “yes” or “no” for potential “completeness” under each “Contaminated” Media -- Human Receptor combination (Pathway).

Note: In order to focus the evaluation to the most probable combinations some potential “Contaminated” Media - Human Receptor combinations (Pathways) do not have check spaces (“___”). While these combinations may not be probable in most situations they may be possible in some settings and should be added as necessary.

 X If no (pathways are not complete for any contaminated media-receptor combination) - skip to #6, and enter “YE” status code, after explaining and/or referencing condition(s) in-place, whether natural or man-made, preventing a complete exposure pathway from each contaminated medium (e.g., use optional **Pathway Evaluation Work Sheet** to analyze major pathways).

_____ If yes (pathways are complete for any “Contaminated” Media - Human Receptor combination) - continue after providing supporting explanation.

_____ If unknown (for any “Contaminated” Media - Human Receptor combination) - skip to #6 and enter “IN” status code

Rationale and Reference(s): Both human health and ecological risk assessments were conducted as part of the RFI to evaluate potential risk to receptors under plausible scenarios for both existing and future land use. The RFI Report (BWXT, 1996) documented that no reasonable exposure pathways to groundwater currently exists at the Mt. Athos site under its current use. In addition, the specific use of the Mt. Athos facility for the production of nuclear fuel materials for the U. S. Navy is not likely to change in the foreseeable future. Hydro geologic conditions at the site indicate that the present configurations of the groundwater plumes is stable and will not migrate in such a way to cause any new exposure pathways in the future.

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4. Can the **exposures** from any of the complete pathways identified in #3 be reasonably expected to be **“significant”**³(i.e., potentially “unacceptable” because exposures can be reasonably expected to be: 1) greater in magnitude (intensity, frequency and/or duration) than assumed in the derivation of the acceptable “levels” (used to identify the “contamination”); or 2) the combination of exposure magnitude (perhaps even though low) and contaminant concentrations (which may be substantially above the acceptable “levels”) could result in greater than acceptable risks)?

----- If no (exposures can not be reasonably expected to be significant (i.e., potentially “unacceptable”) for any complete exposure pathway) - skip to #6 and enter “YE” status code after explaining and/or referencing documentation justifying why the exposures (from each of the complete pathways) to “contamination” (identified in #3) are not expected to be “significant.”

----- If yes (exposures could be reasonably expected to be “significant” (i.e., potentially “unacceptable”) for any complete exposure pathway) - continue after providing a description (of each potentially “unacceptable” exposure pathway) and explaining and/or referencing documentation justifying why the exposures (from each of the remaining complete pathways) to “contamination” (identified in #3) are not expected to be “significant.”

----- If unknown (for any complete pathway) - skip to #6 and enter “IN” status code

Rationale and Reference(s): _____

³ If there is any question on whether the identified exposures are “significant” (i.e., potentially “unacceptable”) consult a human health Risk Assessment specialist with appropriate education, training and experience.

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5. Can the “significant” **exposures** (identified in #4) be shown to be within **acceptable** limits?

----- If yes (all “significant” exposures have been shown to be within acceptable limits) - continue and enter “YE” after summarizing and referencing documentation justifying why all “significant” exposures to “contamination” are within acceptable limits (e.g., a site-specific Human Health Risk Assessment).

----- If no (there are current exposures that can be reasonably expected to be “unacceptable”)- continue and enter “NO” status code after providing a description of each potentially “unacceptable” exposure.

----- If unknown (for any potentially “unacceptable” exposure) - continue and enter “IN” status code

Rationale and Reference(s): _____

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6. Check the appropriate RCRIS status codes for the Current Human Exposures Under Control EI event code (CA725), and obtain Supervisor (or appropriate Manager) signature and date on the EI determination below (and attach appropriate supporting documentation as well as a map of the facility):

YE YE - Yes, "Current Human Exposures Under Control" has been verified. Based on a review of the information contained in this EI Determination, "Current Human Exposures" are expected to be "Under Control" at the **BWX Technologies, Inc. (BWXT) Mt. Athos Site** facility, EPA I.D. No. **VAD 04 696 0449**, located at **Route 726, Mt. Athos Road, Lynchburg, Virginia**, under current and reasonably expected conditions. This determination will be re-evaluated when the Agency/State becomes aware of significant changes at the facility.

_____ NO - "Current Human Exposures" are NOT "Under Control."

_____ IN - More information is needed to make a determination.

Completed by (signature) _____ Date 02-25-00
 (print) Michael A. Jacobi
 (title) Remedial Project Manager

Supervisor (signature) _____ Date 02-25-00
 (print) Robert E. Greaves
 (title) Chief, General Operations Branch
 (EPA Region or State) EPA, Region 3

Locations where References may be found:

EPA, Region III RCRA Fileroom, 11th Floor
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA. 19103-2029

Contact telephone and e-mail numbers:

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FINAL NOTE: THE HUMAN EXPOSURES EI IS A QUALITATIVE SCREENING OF EXPOSURES AND THE DETERMINATIONS WITHIN THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD NOT BE USED AS THE SOLE BASIS FOR RESTRICTING THE SCOPE OF MORE DETAILED (E.G., SITE-SPECIFIC) ASSESSMENTS OF RISK.